

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

COVID-19

Community Impact Survey (CCIS)

Preliminary Analysis Results as of
July 14, 2021

Presented by: W.W. Sanouri Ursprung PhD

Chapter Authors: Elizabeth Beatriz, PhD, Justine Egan, MPH, Allison Guarino,
MPH, and Beatriz Pazos Vautin, MPH

CCIS TEAM MEMBERS

CCIS Project Leads

W.W. Sanouri Ursprung, Lauren Cardoso, Beth Beatriz, Glory Song, Caroline Stack, Kathleen Fitzsimmons, Emily Sparer-Fine, Ben Wood, Lisa Bandoian, Heather Nelson, Amy Flynn, Lisa Arsenault, Abby Atkins

CCIS Analytic Team

Beth Beatriz, Glory Song, Caroline Stack, Kathleen Fitzsimmons, Emily Sparer-Fine, Ziming Xuan, Matthew Tumpney, Rebecca Han, Lauren Larochele, Arielle Coq, Anne Marie Matteucci, Lauren Fogharty, Vera Mouradian, Melody Kingsley, Ta Wei Lin, Anna Agan, Justine Egan, Allison Guarino, Elizabeth Showalter, Beatriz Pazos Vautin, Priyokti Rana, Mayowa Sanusi, Emily Lawson, Alana LeBrón Lauren Cardoso, W.W. Sanouri Ursprung

CCIS Steering Committee

Lauren Cardoso, W.W. Sanouri Ursprung, Beth Beatriz, Abbie Averbach, Ruth Blodgett, Ben Wood, Sabrina Selk, Nicole Daley, Lisa Bandoian

CCIS Data to Action Workgroup

Jessica del Rosario, Kim Etingoff, Lisa Bandoian, Andrea Mooney, Ben Kingston, Lauren Cardoso; Dawn Fukuda, Lamar Polk, Hermik Babakhanlou-Chase, Glennon Beresin, Mahsa Yazdy, Emily White, Timothy St. Laurent, Fareesa Hasan, Nicole Roos

CCIS Data Dissemination Workgroup

Beth Beatriz, Glory Song, Emily Sparer-Fine, Ta Wei Lin, Vera Mouradian, Rebecca Han

CCIS COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Many groups that were critical in the success of this effort and gave important input on the development and deployment of the survey:

- Academic Public Health Volunteer Corps and their work with local boards of health and on social media
- Mass in Motion programs, including Springfield, Malden, and Chelsea
- Cambodian Mutual Assistance
- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
- The Immigrants' Assistance Center, Inc
- Families for Justice as Healing
- City of Lawrence Mayor's Health Task Force
- The 84 Coalitions, including the Lawrence/Methuen Coalition
- Boys and Girls Clubs, including those in Fitchburg and Leominster and the Metro South area
- Chinatown Neighborhood Association
- Father Bill's
- UTEC
- MassCOSH
- Stavros Center for Independent Living
- Greater Springfield Senior Services
- Center for Living and Working
- DEAF, Inc.
- Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Viability, Inc.

PURPOSE

GOAL: share some key findings from the COVID-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS) showing how the education and employment of youth, and young parents in particular, have been impacted by the pandemic in order to:

- Inform immediate and short-term actions
- Identify which populations have been most disproportionately impacted
- Identify ways to advance new, collaborative solutions with community partners to solve the underlying causes of inequities

Visit <http://mass.gov/covidsurvey> for more detailed findings!

PREVIOUS KEY TAKEAWAYS: YOUTH

- While not as widely discussed as a disproportionately impacted group, youth are deeply concerned about and have been significantly impacted by the pandemic, especially youth of color, LGBTQA youth, youth with disabilities, and young parents.
- Many youth report facing early parentification and are concerned about providing the basic needs for their families.
- The pandemic has had a significant impact on the mental health of youth.



YOUTH: EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & YOUNG PARENTS

Elizabeth Beatriz, PhD

Justine Egan, MPH

Allison Guarino, MPH

Beatriz Pazos Vautin, MPH

YOUTH SURVEY QUESTIONS & WEIGHTING

- There were two versions of the survey questions: adult (n=33,000) and youth (n=3,000). Due to their unique needs, young parents (n=148) received the adult questions.
- Adult & youth results were weighted to the state distribution. Different weights were used for each population.
- Data on young parents were unweighted due to methodological considerations.

FRAMING MATTERS: YOUTH EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

- Youth may not be the first group we think of when considering the impacts of the pandemic, our survey responses suggest that they have had to adapt to a changing educational system while being an essential part of the workforce. To understand the immediate and lasting impact of the pandemic on youth, we must consider both.
- Every year, the summer is an essential transition time for youth, but summer 2021 is especially important. As we reopen and plan for the future, we must make sure youth have access to vaccines and ensure safe spaces for youth, both as students and as workers.

YOUTH EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

Youth have had to adapt to a changing educational system while being an essential part of the workforce.

EDUCATION

1 in 3 surveyed youth reported worrying about continuing their education last fall (2020-2021).

Of these, 20% reported **concern about getting COVID-19** as primary factor.

Youth worried about continuing their education were more likely have concerns about:

- getting access to supports to fully engage in school, particularly remotely
- AND
- family economic stressors.

EMPLOYMENT

Half of surveyed youth reported working in the last year.

- Young workers were **2X more likely to lose their job** than adult workers.
- Young workers were more likely than adult workers to work outside of the home, which increases their risk of exposure to COVID-19.
- Among those working outside the home, many youth were not able to access workplace protections.

WHERE ARE YOUTH WORKING?

Youth worked in industries hit very hard by the pandemic



Nearly 3 in 5 (57%) younger youth worked in accommodation & food services, or retail.



2 in 5 (41%) older youth worked in healthcare or education.

Reopening, recovery, and vaccine plans need to consider youth needs as many worked in jobs which were lost during the pandemic. This is particularly important in summer months when many youth work.

EMPLOYER PROVIDED PROTECTIVE MEASURES

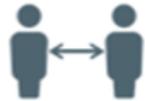


3 in 5 working youth worked a job outside of the home facing increased risk of exposure to COVID-19.

Among those working outside the home many youth were not able to access workplace protections in the fall.



2 in 5 respondents worked in places that did not provide personal protective equipment (PPE).



2 in 5 respondents worked in places that did not implement social distancing.



3 in 5 respondents worked in places that did not provide additional health & safety training.

The lack of workplace protections in the fall was even more pronounced for younger youth, bisexual youth, and youth of color.

FRAMING MATTERS: YOUNG PARENTS

- Though not often highlighted as a priority population, survey responses suggest that young parents have faced a confluence of pressures during the pandemic, ranging from grief due to lost loved ones, unstable housing or job loss, or significant stress related to balancing caregiving with paid work. These significant impacts must be considered in recovery planning.
- Young parents are both young people in a critical period of development, and caregivers of infants or young children in a critical period of development. Among youth, the needs of young parents are particularly consequential because of this intergenerational impact. Despite the social supports available during the pandemic, such as housing and food assistance, young parents may not be able to access some of these resources.

YOUNG PARENT EXPERIENCES WITH COVID-19

Young Parents were especially hit by trauma and loss during the pandemic



Young parent respondents (6%) were **2x** more likely to report testing positive for COVID-19 (3%)



Young parent respondents (14%) were **2x** more likely to report losing someone close to them due to COVID-19 (6%)

YOUNG PARENT NEEDS

Young Parents were especially hit by job loss (many due to caretaking responsibilities) which impacts their ability to meet basic needs from housing to formula or diapers for their children.



1 in 2 employed young parents lost their jobs or reduced hours/took leave.

Young workers were **2X** more likely to lose their job than adult workers.

50% who reduced hours/took leave and **38%** who lost jobs listed needing to take care of children as a reason.



Young Parents were **37%** more likely to experience unmet children's needs such as formula, diapers, wipes, baby food, etc. (48% vs. 35%)



1 in 2 young parents reported being worried about housing.

- **6X** higher than other youth

YOUNG PARENT NEEDS

Young Parents were especially hit by job loss (many due to caretaking responsibilities) which impacts their ability to meet basic needs for themselves and for their children.



Young workers
their

50% who reduced hours/took leave and
38% who lost jobs listed needing to take care of children as a reason.

“...it's just a lot of very huge, lack of affordability and stuff, and there's a lot of people right now that I know, especially with children, who are struggling and they're, they're being told the waitlist is at least 15 years long.”²

--MA young person living in Lynn

7% more likely to
men's needs such as
baby food, etc.

its reported being
out housing.

- **6X** higher than other youth

UNSTABLE HOUSING & YOUTH

Young parents who are homeless or have unstable housing are at risk for a range of health outcomes including violence



Young parents who are homeless are more likely to experience IPV, postpartum depression¹, concerns over expenses, & poor mental health.



Transactional sex may be used by housing and food insecure youth – including through online dating apps – to meet needs.²



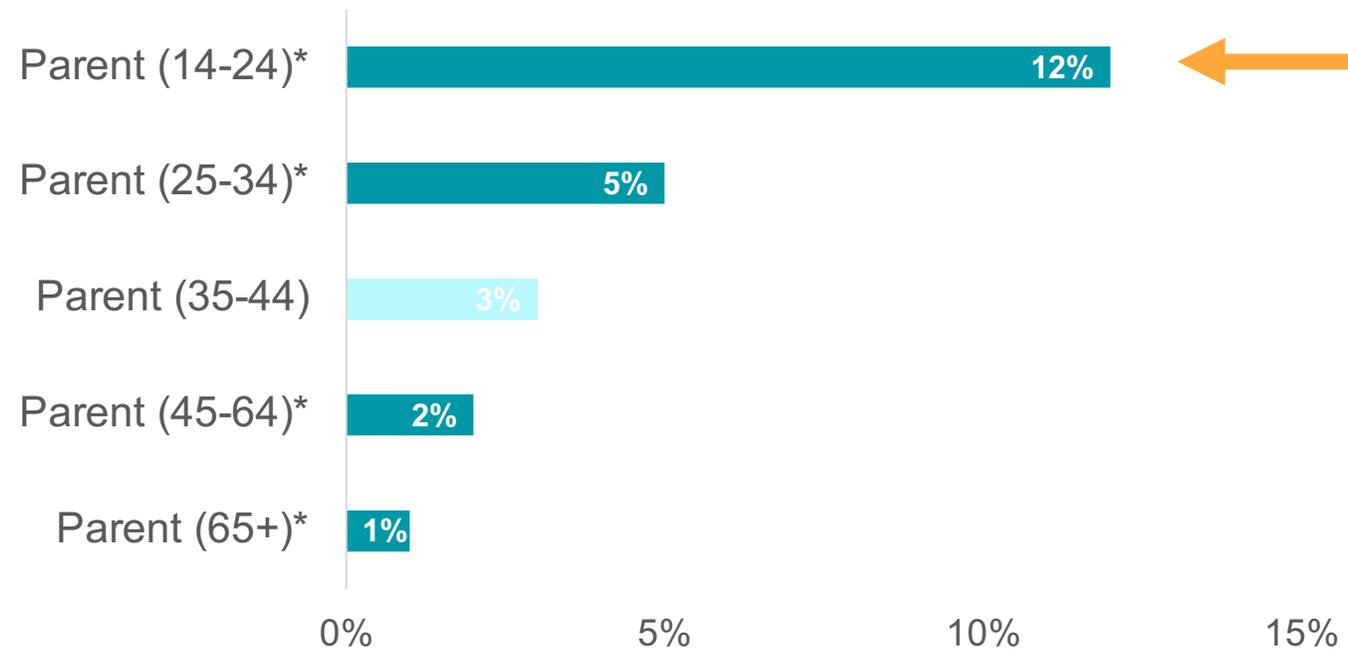
IPV often leads to homelessness among survivors. Homelessness^{3,4,5} in turn puts people at risk for sexual assault and trafficking,^{4,5} creating a reinforcing cycle.

Sources: (1) Crawford, D. M., Trotter, E. C., Sittner Hartshorn, K. J., & Whitbeck, L. B. (2011). Pregnancy and mental health of young homeless women. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 81 (2), 173–183. doi: 10.1111/j.1939-0025.2011.01086.x (2) Umass Amherst interview with Lynn Community Action Board (CAB), unpublished. (3) Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (4) Jasinski, J. L., Wesely, J. K., Mustaine, E., & Wright, J. D. (2005). *The experience of violence in the lives of homeless women: A research report (Document No. 211976)*. Retrieved from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211976.pdf> (5) Tyler, K. A, Whitbeck, L. B., Hoyt, D. R. & Cauce, A. M. (2004). Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless and Runaway Youth. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19, 503-520. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260504262961>

EXPERIENCES WITH VIOLENCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

Young parents were **4 times** as likely to report intimate partner violence (IPV) during the pandemic compared to parents aged 35-44.

Percent Parents Reporting IPV by Age



Data notes: 1) * denotes rate is significantly different ($p < 0.05$) compared to the reference group; 2) reference groups is parents aged 35-44; 3) All percentages are unweighted.

EXPERIENCES WITH VIOLENCE DURING THE

Young parent

So if there is a teen that, for some reason they were kicked out or homeless...they may have to turn to sex work in order to provide for themselves. That's a big risk factor. Also you know young adults and teens are doubled up in living situations, either with strangers or with family members that could open up other opportunities for risk. ...I wonder if it could open up other opportunities for somebody to be victimized or taken advantage of, not just physically... So I think that that's definitely a big one, if a young adult child doesn't feel like they have a safe place to call home, that could lead to other things.”²

--MA young person living in Lynn

) during the

5%

10%

15%

Data notes: 1)* denotes rate is significantly different ($p < .05$) compared to the reference group; 2) reference groups is parents aged 35-44; 3) All percentages are unweighted.

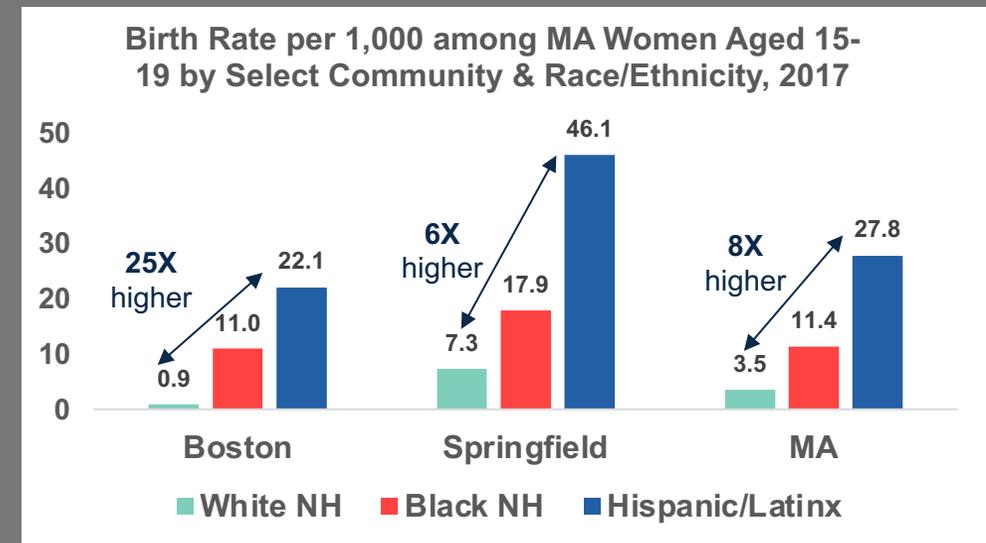
WHERE ARE YOUNG PARENTS?

Young Parents are concentrated in areas hardest hit by the pandemic.

Many of the towns with the highest teen birth rates, also are those hardest hit by COVID infections

Chelsea
Lawrence
New Bedford
Springfield
Lynn

Even within a single community, historic disinvestment and structural drivers have created racial inequities in the teen birth rate.



KEY TAKEAWAYS: YOUTH & YOUNG PARENTS

The global pandemic has had a significant impact on youth's education and employment – as recovery continues, policies must reflect youth's needs as both students and employees.

Supports for young parents are urgently needed. The impact of the pandemic on young parents could be multi-generational as it **affects both youth/parent development and infant & child development.**

- Half of employed young parents **reduced their hours/lost jobs**, (twice as high as older parents).
- More than 80% of young parents have **at least one unmet household need.**
- Young parents experienced **intimate partner violence** at significantly higher rates
- Nearly half of young parents are **concerned about housing expenses.**
- Concerns about housing, childcare, expenses, and IPV significantly impact the mental and physical health of **both young parents and their children.**
- Inequities are concentrated geographically

EXAMPLE DATA TO ACTION

Employment & Education Actions Taken

- Coordinate the MA Youth Employment and Safety Team (MA YES TEAM), a multi-agency group that aims to keep youth safe at work including in state funded summer work programs.
- Explore opportunities for vaccine ambassadors to include information specific to youth especially when giving presentations to municipalities or employers.
- Connect vocational schools with industry to use the shops after school hours to offer training programs for young adults and adults through the evening academies and Technical Institute programs.

Young Parent Actions Taken

- DPH is partnering with the Department of Transitional Assistance and Department of Public Health to distribute COVID response funds for assisting young families through the MA Pregnant & Parenting Teen Initiative (MPPTI).
- MPPTI is working with local agencies to tailor programming to meeting the basic needs of young parents. Over 300 young parents have already been served across the state in high need communities.
- DPH is exploring opportunities to partner with youth housing and homelessness organizations.

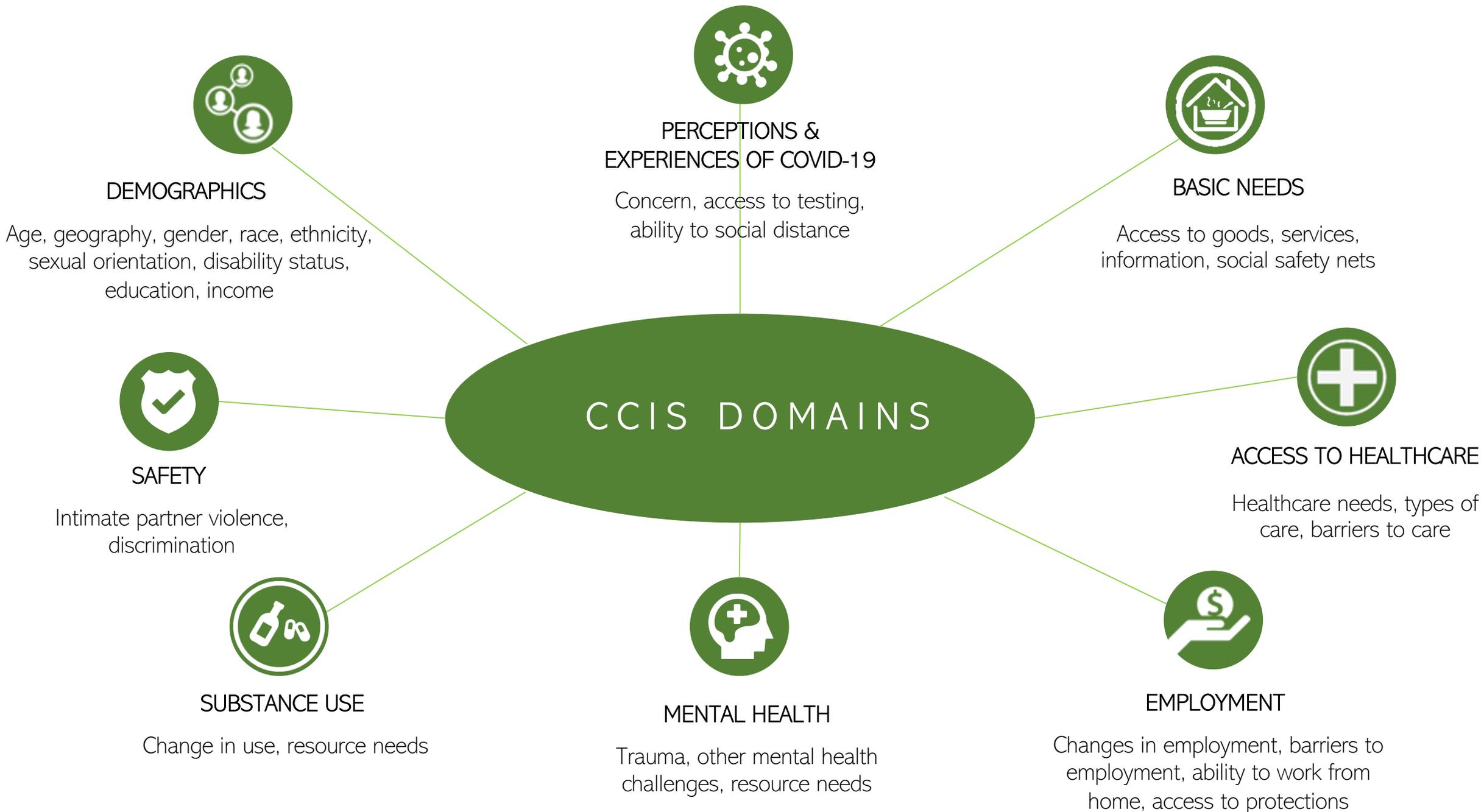
YOUTH & YOUNG PARENTS

Summer 2021 is especially important transition time for youth.

As we plan recovery efforts we must make sure youth have access to vaccines and ensure safe spaces for youth, both as students and as workers, and we must emergently get additional supports to young parents and their children.

For more CCIS youth results including which youth are most impacted, where youth are working, what workplace protections they were given, please visit mass.gov/COVIDsurvey.

APPENDIX



Survey Questions

Demographics

What city or town do you live in?	Were you pregnant during the COVID-19 outbreak or did you give birth since February 2020?
How many people - adults and children - currently live with you, including yourself?	When did you give birth?
How many people who are over 60 years old currently live with you, including yourself?	After the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, did your birth plans change?
Are you a caretaker of an adult(s) with special needs in your household?	What is the highest grade or year of school you have finished?
Are you a parent/guardian of a child or youth with special health care needs?	In 2019, what was your total annual household income before taxes?
Please select all that apply to you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am deaf or hard of hearing. • I am blind or I have trouble seeing even when I am wearing glasses. • I have trouble concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. • I have trouble walking or climbing stairs. • I have trouble getting dressed or taking a bath or shower. • I have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. • None of the above apply to me. 	Have you ever been sentenced to stay overnight or longer in any type of corrections institution? Examples include a jail or prison.
	What is your sexual orientation?
	What is your current gender identity?
	Are you transgender or of transgender experience?
	Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Survey Questions

Demographics

What is your race? Select all that apply.

What is your ethnicity? Select all that apply.

(For English Survey) Do you speak language(s) other than English at home?

Which language(s) do you speak at home?

(For Non-English Surveys) How well do you speak English?

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

How worried are you about getting infected with COVID-19 in Massachusetts?

Please select the two sources that you go to for the most reliable and up-to-date information about COVID-19.

When you are outside of the home are you able to keep 6 feet between yourself and others?

Why not? Check all that apply

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My community is receiving adequate support to:

- Prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Protect workers from COVID-19
- Ensure medical facilities have the capacity to treat everyone who is sick or injured?
- Help people who have lost income
- Help businesses recover

Have you had fever and/or cough or shortness of breath and/or muscle aches or loss of sense of taste or smell in the last 30 days?

Did you ever get tested for COVID-19?

Why didn't you get tested? Select all that apply.

Have you or anyone you know tested positive for COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Has someone close to you died from COVID-19?

Survey Questions

Healthcare Access

Do you currently have any of the following health conditions? Select all that apply.

Since July 1, 2020, what has been your experience with trying to see a doctor, counselor or another medical professional? Select all that apply.

For the care you did not get, why did you want to see a doctor or counselor at that time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of regular care or check-up did you need at that time? Select all that apply.

What condition(s) did you need emergency or urgent care for at the time? Select all that apply.

Why were you not able to get care at the time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of health insurance do you currently have? Select all that apply.

Has your health insurance changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?

Basic Needs

Which of the following basic needs are you worried about getting for you and your family? This could be now or in the next couple of weeks. Select all that apply.

- Household Items
- Healthcare and medication
- Technology
- Childcare supplies
- Other

Which of these would be helpful to you right now? Select all that apply. (Food, help getting benefits, knowledge about rights, accessible services – translation, disability, childcare, other)

Which types of expenses or bills are you most worried about paying in the next few weeks?

Are you worried about any of these that will require you to move out of where you live in the next few months? Select all that apply.

Have you applied to any of these financial supports since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak? What is the status of your application?

Survey Questions

Mental Health

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

In the past month, have you had three or more of the following reactions to things you've seen, heard, or experienced related to the COVID-19 outbreak:

- Had nightmares or thought about it when you did not want to?
- Tried not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?
- Been constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?
- Felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?
- Felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for it or any problems it may have caused?

Which of these resources would be most helpful to you right now to help you with your mental health and well-being? Select all that apply.

Substance Use

During the past 30 days, have you used any of the following products? Select all that apply.

Compared to before the COVID-19 outbreak (February 2020), how often are you using these products now?

Which of the following resources would be most helpful to you right now? Select all that apply.

Employment/Income

Which of the following best describes your current work situation? (Employed, Retired, unemployed, furloughed, etc.)

What kind of work do/did you do? For example, registered nurse, janitor, cashier, auto mechanic. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

What kind of business do you work in? For example, hospital, elementary school, manufacturing, restaurant. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

Survey Questions

Employment/Income

Has your employer given you any of the following to protect you against COVID-19? Select all that apply.

If you are currently working, do you have paid sick leave you can use through your employer?

Was your employment status or the nature of your work changed in any of the following ways due to COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Why did your employment status or the nature of your work change? Select all that apply

Safety

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to physically hurt you? (i.e. being shoved, slapped, hit, kicked, punched, strangled, forced into sexual activity, or anything that could have caused an injury)

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to done any of the following: monitored your cell phone, called or texted you a lot to ask where you were, stopped you from doing things with friends, been angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school or work (including remotely)?

For which of the following topics would online support be most helpful to you or someone you know right now? Please select all that apply:

Discrimination can refer to harmful words and behaviors aimed at you because of your race or ethnicity. Since the COVID-19 outbreak began (March 10, 2020), have you experienced any form of discrimination because of your race or ethnicity?

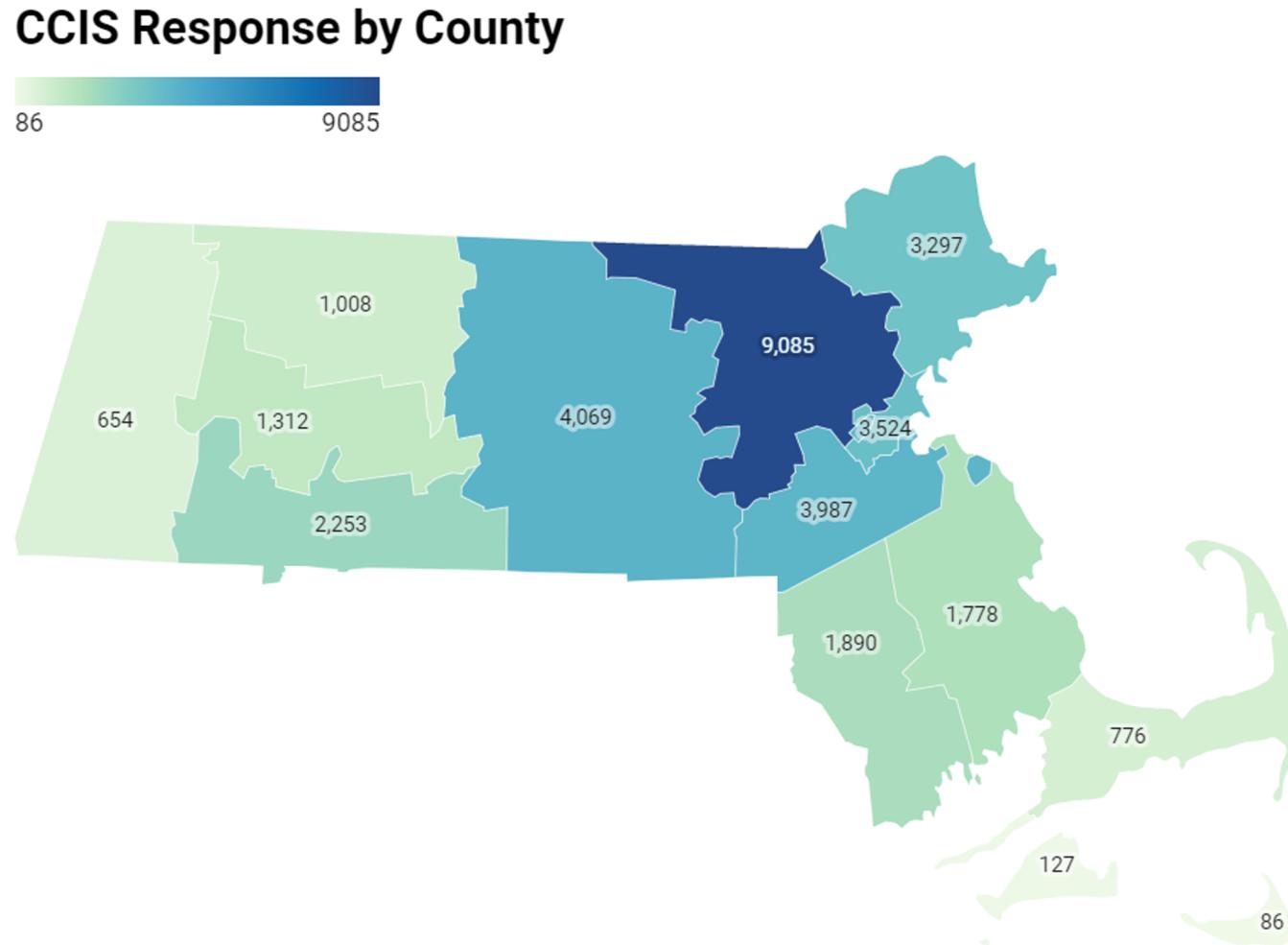
In what way(s) did you experience discrimination?

Recruitment among priority populations was unprecedented

Priority Populations	2018 MA BRFSS	2020 CCIS Final Sample	Magnitude of Difference
Overall sample	6,669	33,948	5X
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	522	2,506	5X
Black NH	365	1,162	3X
Asian NH	248	1,188	5X
Amer. Ind/Alaska Nat	35	351	10X
Disability Status			
Deaf/Hard of hearing	427	922	2X
Blind/Hard to see	258	236	On par
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual +	359	3,931	10X
Non-English Speakers	158 (in 2 languages)	829 (in 8 languages)	5X

This number of responses will enable us to conduct the critical subanalysis needed to understand the specific needs and experiences of these groups and to prioritize our deployment of resources to address them.

Recruitment efforts were overwhelmingly successful



For example, more people responded from western and central MA alone, than in the entire 2019 BRFSS statewide sample.

Demographics of the sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	<25*	148	0.44
	25-35	6,726	19.81
	36-49	11,785	34.71
	50-64	10,012	29.49
	65+	5,277	15.54
	Race/Ethnicity	Am Indian/Alaska Native	351
Hispanic/Latinx		2,506	7.38
Multiracial, nH/nL		475	1.40
Asian/Pacific Islander, nH/nL		1,188	3.50
Black, nH/nL		1,162	3.42
White, nH/nL		27,605	81.32
Unknown/Other		661	1.95
Gender	Male	6,520	19.21
	Female	26,518	78.11
	Non-Binary	392	1.15
	Prefer not to answer	518	1.53
Transgender Identity	Of transgender experience	245	0.73
	Not of transgender experience	32,500	96.29
	Not sure/Dont know/refused	1,007	2.98
Survey Lang.	English	33,119	97.56
	Other	829	2.44

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	646	1.92
	Bisexual	1,252	3.73
	Gay/Lesbian	1,352	4.03
	Heterosexual	29,231	84.08
	Queer	464	1.38
	Questioning	217	0.65
	Other/DK/refuse	1,414	4.21
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard to hear	920	2.72
	Blind/With vision impairment	233	0.69
	Cognitive disability	1,588	4.70
	Mobility disability	1,622	4.80
	Self-care/Independent living disability	912	2.70
	Income	<\$35K	3,961
\$35-74,999K		7,163	22.67
\$75-99,999K		4,532	14.34
\$100-149,999K		6,851	21.68
\$150K+		9,089	28.77
Education	Less than HS	446	1.32
	High school or GED	2,279	6.73
	Trade /Vocational	905	2.67
	Some college	2,798	8.26
	Associates degree	2,484	7.33
	Bachelor's degree	10,635	31.39
	Graduate degree	14,338	42.31

Notes: numbers in this table are unweighted. Subsequent analyses were weighted to the state average

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;

American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity

Demographics of the CCIS Black sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	261	23%
	35-44	314	27%
	45-64	477	41%
	65+	101	9%
Gender	Male	199	17%
	Female	931	81%
	Non-Binary	*	*
	Prefer not to answer	*	*
Transgender Identity	Transgender	6	1%
	Not Transgender	1108	97%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	33	3%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	36	3%
	Bisexual	45	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	30	3%
	Heterosexual	925	82%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	8	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	72	6%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	808	70%
	Languages other than English	342	30%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	8	1%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	11	1%
	Cognitive disability	65	6%
	Mobility disability	74	6%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	35	3%
	Income	<\$35K	248
\$35-74,999K		430	39%
\$75-99,999K		156	14%
\$100-149,999K		148	14%
\$150K+		110	10%
Education	Less than HS	21	2%
	High school or GED	118	10%
	Trade /Vocational	53	5%
	Some college	160	14%
	Associates degree	114	10%
	Bachelor's degree	343	30%
	Graduate degree	342	30%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	9	1%
	Berkshire	11	1%
	Bristol	47	4%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	56	5%
	Franklin	*	*
	Hampden	115	10%
	Hampshire	14	1%
	Middlesex	179	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	151	13%
	Plymouth	99	9%
	Suffolk	403	35%
Worcester	57	5%	

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432)

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	695	37%
	35-44	791	24%
	45-64	853	33%
	65+	93	7%
Gender	Male	373	16%
	Female	2001	82%
	Non-Binary	21	1%
	Q/Not Sure/Oth/DU	10	<1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	18	1%
	Not Transgender	2290	95%
	Not sure/DK/PNTA	98	5%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	73	3%
	Bisexual	80	3%
	Gay/Lesbian	74	3%
	Heterosexual	1919	78%
	Queer	25	1%
	Questioning/NS	16	1%
	Other/DU/PNTA	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	552	18%
	Languages other than English	1875	82%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	34	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	24	1%
	Cognitive disability	171	8%
	Mobility disability	105	6%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	81	4%
Income	<\$35K	755	46%
	\$35-74,999K	755	33%
	\$75-99,999K	226	7%
	\$100-149,999K	269	8%
	\$150K+	278	6%
Education	Less than HS	172	11%
	High school or GED	384	24%
	Trade /Vocational	107	7%
	Some college	359	22%
	Associates degree	245	15%
	Bachelor's degree	593	14%
	Graduate degree	560	8%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	20	1%
	Berkshire	42	2%
	Bristol	63	3%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	461	20%
	Franklin	18	1%
	Hampden	430	21%
	Hampshire	29	1%
	Middlesex	465	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	184	6%
	Plymouth	62	2%
	Suffolk	451	19%
Worcester	221	7%	

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432), continued

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Industry	Construction	17	2%
	Manufacturing	59	5%
	Retail	47	4%
	Transportation & Warehousing	18	2%
	Information	10	<1%
	Finance & Insurance	49	3%
	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	16	1%
	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	53	3%
	Admin & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	29	3%
	Education Services	211	12%
	Healthcare	372	26%
	Social Assistance	228	17%
	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	11	1%
	Accommodation & Food Services	51	5%
	Other Services	142	10%
	Public Administration	105	6%
Other Industries	12	1%	

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
Gender	Male	317	27%
	Female	840	71%
	Non-Binary	12	1%
	Prefer not to answer	11	1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	7	1%
	Not Transgender	1103	94%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	68	6%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	2%
	Bisexual	42	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	25	2%
	Heterosexual	924	79%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	13	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	398	34%
	Languages other than English	785	66%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	20	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	*	*
	Cognitive disability	37	3%
	Mobility disability	21	2%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	26	2%
Income	<\$35K	149	14%
	\$35-74,999K	228	21%
	\$75-99,999K	127	12%
	\$100-149,999K	215	20%
	\$150K+	354	33%
Education	Less than HS	30	3%
	High school or GED	62	5%
	Trade /Vocational	14	1%
	Some college	32	3%
	Associates degree	39	3%
	Bachelor's degree	376	32%
	Graduate degree	629	53%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	*	*
	Berkshire	6	<1%
	Bristol	12	1%
	Essex	45	4%
	Franklin	7	<1%
	Hampden	29	2%
	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
Worcester	221	19%	

YOUTH SAMPLE

	Population	Sample Size
	Total	3052
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	63
	Asian, nH/nL	278
	Black, nH/nL	221
	Hispanic/Latinx	675
	Multiracial, nH/nL	104
	Other, nH/nL	44
	White, nH/nL	1608
	Age	<18
	18+	1652
Geography	Rural	203
	Urban	2785
Language	English only	2056
	Speaks lang other than Eng.	991

	Population	Sample Size
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	71
	Bisexual and/or Pansexual	445
	Gay or Lesbian	175
	Straight (Heterosexual)	2023
	Queer	81
	Questioning	137
	Other; Don't understand; prefer not answer	101
	Transgender	Of transgender experience
	Not of transgender exp.	789
Gender Identity	Male only	2816
	Female only	2059
	Non-binary	128
	Questioning	31
	Other	36

	Population	Sample Size
Disability	Deaf/hard of hearing	24
	Blind/ vision impairment	44
	Cognitive disability	414
	Mobility disability	40
	Self-care/independent living disability	133
Working/ employed youth	Yes	1190
	No	1318
Young parents	Yes	148
	No	2904

Note: May not sum to total due to missing data for some questions.
Includes respondents under the age of 25 (both from youth survey and young parents who took the adult survey)

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
Gender	Male	317	27%
	Female	840	71%
	Non-Binary	12	1%
	Prefer not to answer	11	1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	7	1%
	Not Transgender	1103	94%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	68	6%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	2%
	Bisexual	42	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	25	2%
	Heterosexual	924	79%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	13	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	398	34%
	Languages other than English	785	66%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	20	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	*	*
	Cognitive disability	37	3%
	Mobility disability	21	2%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	26	2%
Income	<\$35K	149	14%
	\$35-74,999K	228	21%
	\$75-99,999K	127	12%
	\$100-149,999K	215	20%
	\$150K+	354	33%
Education	Less than HS	30	3%
	High school or GED	62	5%
	Trade /Vocational	14	1%
	Some college	32	3%
	Associates degree	39	3%
	Bachelor's degree	376	32%
	Graduate degree	629	53%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	*	*
	Berkshire	6	<1%
	Bristol	12	1%
	Essex	45	4%
	Franklin	7	<1%
	Hampden	29	2%
	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
Worcester	221	19%	

% Reported Experiencing IPV During Covid-19

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	572	2%
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	5%
	Hispanic/Latinx	52	3%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	16	6%
	Asian, nH/nL	30	4%
	Black, nH/nL	28	4%
	White, nH/nL	415	2%
	Other Race, nH/nL	8	5%
	Unknown Race	8	6%
	Age	25-34	146
35-44		201	4%
45-64		193	2%
65+		32	1%
Gender Identity	Male	147	3%
	Female	394	2%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	18	7%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	19	5%
	Bi/Pansexual	37	4%
	Gay or Lesbian	21	3%
	Heterosexual	431	2%
	Queer	20	5%
	I am questioning / not sure of my sexuality	8	9%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	13	7%
	Not of Trans Experience	531	2%
Income	<\$35K	100	3%
	\$35-74,999K	146	3%
	\$75-99,999K	83	3%
	\$100-149,999K	107	2%
	\$150K+	116	1%
	Educational Attainment	Less than high school	9
High school or GED		29	2%
Trade/ vocational school		23	3%
Some college		76	3%
Associates Degree		47	2%
Bachelors Degree		193	2%
Graduate Degree		193	2%
Disability	Deaf/Hard of hearing	22	4%
	Blind/Vision Impairment	14	5%
	Cognitive Disability	76	6%
	Mobility Disability	42	3%
	Self-Care/ Independent Living Disability	34	5%
English language	Speaks language other than English	105	3%

	Demographics	Frequency	Unweighted %
County	Barnstable	13	2%
	Berkshire	20	4%
	Bristol	22	2%
	Dukes	#	#
	Essex	44	2%
	Franklin	31	4%
	Hampden	48	3%
	Hampshire	37	3%
	Middlesex	122	2%
	Nantucket	#	#
	Norfolk	56	2%
	Plymouth	39	3%
	Suffolk	68	3%
Worcester	70	2%	

Note: All percentages presented here (except County) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts

Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

Unweighted percentages should NOT be compared to weighted percentages.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx
Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity.

'Any IPV' includes report from respondent of physical, sexual, and/or controlling forms of IPV experienced during the first six to eight months of the Covid-19 pandemic.

YOUNG PARENT SAMPLE (n=148)

	Population	Sample Size
Age	14-17 years	26
	18-20 years	40
	21- 24 years	82
County	Barnstable	<5
	Berkshire	<5
	Bristol	<5
	Essex	43
	Hampden	25
	Hampshire	<5
	Middlesex	19
	Norfolk	12
	Plymouth	6
	Suffolk	21
Worcester	11	

	Population	Sample Size
Sexual Orientation	LGBQA	22
	Straight (Heterosexual)	105
	Other; Don't understand; prefer not answer	20
Transgender	Of transgender experience	<5
	Not of transgender exp.	134
	Don't understand; prefer not answer	11
Gender Identity	Male only	30
	Female only	111
	Other (non-binary, don't understand, prefer not to answer)	7

	Population	Sample Size
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian / Alaska Native	8
	Hispanic / Latinx	74
	Multiracial	<5
	Asian nH/nL	5
	Black nH/nL	9
	White nH/nL	44
	Unknown	6
Language	English only	72
	Language other than English	76
Disability status	No disability	117
	Has mental or physical disability	31

Note: May not sum to total due to missing data for some questions.

YOUNG PARENT SAMPLE (n=148)

	Population	Sample Size
Education	Less than high school	52
	High school or GED	37
	Trade school / Vocational school	6
	Some college	24
	Associates degree	7
	Bachelor's degree	14
	Graduate degree	6
Working/ employed	Yes	67
	No	41

	Population	Sample Size
Income	<\$35K	80
	\$35 – 74,999K	23
	\$75K+	12
Household Size	1-2	25
	3	48
	4	33
	5	41

Note: May not sum to total due to missing data for some questions.